



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Ueber die Ernährung und deren Kosten bei deutschen Arbeitern.

By H. LICHTENFELT. *Massenenverbrauch und Preisbewegung in der Schweiz.* By F. KROMMELBEIN. (Stuttgart: Druck und Verlag von W. Kohlhammer. 1911. Pp. xx, 315. 9 m.)

The volume containing these monographs is the second of the *Basler Volkswirtschaftliche Arbeiten*, edited by Dr. Stephen Bauer. As the titles indicate, the investigations will prove of interest to those working on wage questions, and they have an especial freshness of material and treatment with reference to the minimum wage and the increased cost of living.

A very readable introduction of 20 pages, by Dr. Bauer, reviews previous investigations of movements of wages and food prices, showing early untrustworthiness but an improvement in quality as the inquiries come to be based upon household accounts. After noting some differences between free-trade and tariff-protected countries, Bauer points out that the investigations of Dr. Lichtenfelt and Dr. Krömmelbein attempt to get at the physiological basis of the German workman's sustenance and its cost. The conclusions are that there is a hygienic minimum wage; that underpayment brings sickness, which is a burden to the industry collectively; that this minimum of real wages must be understood; that the amount of increase in price from a tariff policy goes not as protection to the workman, but is a burden to industry; and finally that the more the daily quota of the workman exceeds the hygienic minimum, by so much more is the *Kulturminimum* raised and the work made efficient.

Dr. Lichtenfelt's investigation is based upon inquiries involving some 20,000 laborers of every variety of occupation and in every part of Germany. He works out the amount in weight of food of some twenty varieties needed for an able-bodied man and the proportionate amount needed for other members of a family. Many interesting and valuable tables of statistics show the percentages of weight for the different articles of food and the percentages for the different kinds of nutritive value as proteids, fats, and carbonhydrates. A general conclusion seems to indicate that a larger percentage should be devoted to animal proteids.

In the latter part of the volume we find Dr. Krömmelbein's investigation of the rise in the cost of living as shown in the prices of food products. His work has especial reference to the

city of Basle as typical of Switzerland, being based on the household accounts of four families of that city. The accounts show a large increase in the cost of the necessities of life, especially in the cost of meat. The tables setting forth details fill some 125 pages. They are interesting and are probably typical of most families of the community. In concluding Dr. Krömmelbein sets forth the tariff policy as the only cause of the increased prices, a conclusion which most economists will find entirely inadequate.

DONALD F. GRASS.

Stanford University.

NEW BOOKS

- AUTHIER, M. *L'amélioration légale de la condition des travailleurs agricoles.* (Paris: Giard et Brière. 1912. Pp. 216.)
- BELLET, D. *La machine et la main-d'oeuvre humaine.* (Paris: O. Doin et Fils. 1912. Pp. x, 291. 5 fr.)
- CLARKE, E. *Disputes affecting transport workers in the port of London and on the Medway. Report of an enquiry with minutes of evidence.* (London: King. 1912. 6d.)
- DUPIN, A. and DESVAUX, J. *Précis de législation ouvrière et industrielle.* (Paris: Dunod et Pinat. 1912. Pp. viii, 280. 3.50 fr.)
- EHRENBERG, R. and RACINE, H. *Krupp'sche Arbeiter-Familien. Entwicklung und Entwicklungs-Faktoren von drei Generationen deutscher Arbeiter.* Archiv für exakte Wirtschaftsforschung, Ergänzungsheft 6. (Jena: Fischer, 1912. Pp. viii, 398. 12 m.)
- HOBHOUSE, L. T. *The labour movement.* New edition, entirely revised. (London: Unwin. 3s. 6d.)
- LEWIS, A. D. *Syndicalism and the general strike: an explanation.* (London: Unwin. 1912. Pp. 320. 7s. 6d.)
- LOUIS, P. *Geschichte der Gewerkschaftsbewegung in Frankreich (1789-1912).* (Stuttgart: J. H. W. Dietz. 1912. Pp. 317. 2.50 m.)
- MACDONALD, J. R. *Syndicalism. A critical examination.* (London: Constable. 1912. Pp. vii, 74. 1s.)
- MESCHEWETSKI, P. *Die Fabrikgesetzgebung in Russland.* (Tübingen: Lauppe. 1911.)
- MORGENROTH. *Die Arbeitslosenzählung von München und seiner Umgebung vom 11.2.1912.* (Munich: J. Lindauer. 1912. 1.20 m.)
- PANUNZIO, S. *Sindacalismo e medio evo.* (Napoli: Soc. Ed. Partenopia. 1911. Pp. 144. 1 l.)
- PENFOLD, G. S. *The labour party under a searchlight. When it was created. Why it was created. Who created it.* (London: King. 1912. 3d.)